Special Recruitment Drive is to be completed by 31st August, 1989, except in the case of the Ministry of Railways who will complete the task by 30th September, 1989.

Post-graduate courses in boi-technology in Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology

@2503. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is sponsoring post-graduate courses in bio-technology in 17 Universities and Indian Institutes of Technology;

(b) if so, the criteria of admission to the post-graduate biotechnology courses;

(c) what is the number of seats earmarked institution-wise in each of these courses, and whether any reservation has been made for SC/ST candidates; and

(d) if so, what is the number of students belonging to SC/ST communities admitted in each of the bio-technology courses in each institution since 1984?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Govt. of India has sponsored Post Graduate (M.Sc/M. Tech) courses in biotechnology in 16 Universities/Indian Institutes of Technology and other Institutions.

(b) Criteria of admission differ from Institute to institute. Candidates with Bachelor's Degrees (with minimum of 55 per cent) in various subjects in Physical sciences, biological sciences, agricultural, veterinary, Medical, Engineering are admitted into the courses depending on the specific orientation of the courses. Selection is made on All India Entrance Test basis.

(c) The number of seats institution-wise are given in Column (b) of the statement (*See* below). The reservations for SC/ST are made according to rules framed by controlling authorities of such institutions. Generally speaking reservation for SC & ST candidates is 15 per cent and 7-1|2 per cent respectively.

(d) The post-graduate courses in biotechnology were introduced in 1985-86 academic session in 5 universities and one other institution. Since then, Post graduate courses in other universities| IITs etc. have been started in different years. A statement giving details of number of students belonging to SC/ST communities admitted in the bio-technology courses in each institution from 1985-86 to 1988-89 is placed at column (c) in Annexure I.

@Previously Unstarred Question 1838 transferred from the 2nd August, 1989.

Statement

Name of University/Institute	No. of seats per year	No. of SC/ST Candidates admitted from 1985-86 to 1988-89
1	2	3
1. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	20	6
2. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	20	8
3. M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda	20	1
4. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	6	Nil
5. Poona University, Pune.	20	5

1	2	3
6. Jadavpur University, Calcutta	8	2
7. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	20	3
8. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	10	1
9. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	10	Nil
10. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	6	Nil
11. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	15	1
12. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	6	Information available only for all M.Sc. and Ph. D. courses taken together (140/611)
13. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	10	Nil
14. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.	10	2
15. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.	10	Nil
16. Goa University, Goa	10	Nil

Recommendations of WHO on Mosquito Control

2504. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FIMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) held in Geneva in April, 1989 on Vector Control as reported in the Indian Express dated 2nd May, 1989;

(b) what new methods of mosquito control were suggested in this meeting;

(c) what are the most effective and safe pesticides, recommended at this meeting; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the case of spraying for malaria control due to its doubtful efficacy and problem of resistance in vectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c) Yes. The WHO Expert Committee on Equipment for Vector Control was held at Geneva from 4—11 April, 1989. It was not attended by India as it is not a member of the Expert Committee. The Committee, however, made certain recommendations, which are given in the statemtnt (*See* below).

(d) Government reviews the impact of spray operations and vector resistance regularly and alternative insecticides are used whenever vector resistance is noticed.

Statement

Recommendations of the Expert Committee on Equipment for Vector Control

The following recommendations were approved by the Committee:—

1. Vector control programmes should integrate all available methods emphasizing equipment for more accurate and selective application of pestlcide so that fish and other biological agents can be more effectively used.